FOR PRESIDENT.

LEWIS CASS. of Michigan.

UBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE NATION-

ORNATORIAL ELECTORS. LEGRAND BYINGTON, of Pike county;

SAMUEL STARK WEATHER, of Cuyaboga. DISTRICT ELECTORS. Jacob Snyder, Hamilton;
George Kesling, Warren;
Francis A. Cunningham, Preble;
G. Volney Dorsey, Miami;
Charles M. Godfrey, Putnam;
Samuel Myers, Crawford;
John W. Bell, Highland;
Daniel Cockerill, Adams; 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10ch, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, Daniel Diffenderfer, Pickaway; Theodore Carpenter, Pickaway; Daniel J. Swinney, Richland; Lewis Anderson, Lawrence; John Lidey, Perry; William Lawrence, Guernsey; William C. Walton, Monroe, Joseph Burns, Coshecton; Wm. McDonald, Jefferson; David A. Starkweather, Stark; Joel B. Buttles, Trumbull; Henry B. Payne, Cayahogu; Abijah Ives, Huron.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO. JOHN R. WELLER.

of Butier County. Handle them Cautiously.

Reports are in circulation unfavorable to the Norwalk and Sandusky banks. The people should keep an eye on them We understand that the Pittsburgh brokers refused to receive the notes of the Norwalk

bank on deposite last week. The Ohio Statesman, of the 7th, says:-A letter from a friend in Springfield, dated last night, says that "the Sandusky and Norwalk Bank paper has been refused by our bank and the business men generally for the last two days "

Cleveland Free Schools.

The Cleveland papers publish the very interesting Annual Report of the Board of are established further than what we learn from this Report. We think the schools are supported entirely by tax, and are open regulations of the Board of Managers.

We gather the following items from the Report, which may be of some interest to our readerntidition viso ton our elec-

There have been in operation during the year, sixteen schools, taught by five male and sixteen female teachers. Instruction has been given to 2000 scholars; and the aggregate expense of the vear for school purposes has been \$7,916 19, and the expense per scholar \$3 93. Of the above following branches have been trught in these schools, viz: writing, reading and spelling, geography, arithmetic, history, bok-keeping, drawing, grammar, composition, algebra, and geometry. Thus, it appears, that at the moderate sum of \$3 96 per annum to each scholar, the citizens of Cleveland are giving to the youth of that city a good, and thorough English educa tion. We very much doubt whether our Common Schools through the country are sustained for the period of seven months of the year at a less expense per scholar than are these schools during the whole year.

The Homestead in Michigan.

The correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, writing from the capitol of that State under the date of March 28, says: -"This day, in the House, the Homestead Exemption bill, as it passed the Senate, was taken up and passed, and only wants the Governor's eignature to become a law

The first intelligence of the failure of the Wooster Hank in this place was brought to to the officers of the Branch of the State Bank a day before the failure be came generally known in the place; and we are teld that the Crahier of the bank immediately intermed all the Berchants of the fact, except Mr. Day, who has no stock in the bank, and who, it is the was not extremely friendly to it. The plain language of this information to the merchants, while the community generally is uninformed of the fact, is an advice to them to shove off all their Wooster paper onto their customers and not be caugh with any of it upon their own liands. When these bankers are importuning the Legis lature for special privileges, or when they seeking to establish a bank at any place it is all done under the specious pretence of desiring to benefit the people; yet me epportunity is lost when the bank is established, to fleece the laboring men, so that thereby the bank or its particular favorites may make mnney.

At the late April term of the Su preme Court for Columbiana county, Oa BIN PAGE, Esq., of this place, was admit ted as en Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Failure of the Mineral Bank.

The Cumberland civilian and Baltimore Sun contain publications, from which it appears that the Mineral Bank at Cumberhand has failed and closed its doors, The bank, it seems, had a connection with Joeph S. Lake & Co., of New York, which placed it in a situation similar to the Bank of Wooster The Mineral Bank, by this act suspension, ferfeits its charter. The C vilian is informed that arrangements will be speedily made "to give assurance that every demand will be speedily satisfied," and adds that it would be prudent for holders not to part with notes at a sacrifice. The working men of Allegheny are said to be great sufferers Such is always the case when a bank explodes -Pitts Post.

The advice to the bill holders not to part with their notes at a sacrifice, may be very good in this instance, and it may be that he swindling concern, as well as the Bank of Wooster, will eventually redeem their entire circulation, though we very much received at the Ware House of J. &. E. M. doubt it. Whether they do so or not, the advice is of little avail to the labering poor year 1847-which was wrongfully incluwho are always the severest sufferers when | ded in the gross amount of Shipments made a bank fails, though they may have but a and received at Ravenna, for the year 1847 small portion of its notes in their posses- and published in your paper of last week. sion. But we don't recollect of ever hav- By deducting, the seperate items respectiveing known of a bank failure, when the ly from the Gross Amounts as published same caution was not put forth to the bill- will give, the true amounts of Shipping and solder, or when the statement of the condition of the bank did not exibit a sufficient amount of assets to meet the entire liabilies. Even the old Canton, Galliopolis, Urbana, St. Clair, River Raisin, and all their kindred institutions, have been able to present a fair and solvent appearance upon paper, to exhibit a well-balanced account, whether before or after their suspension, and their reeking corruption was not fully made manifest until the bill-holders found that, instead of the assets discharging the tiabilities of the bank, nearly the whole circulation has proved a dead loss to the held-

A man living east of Canton sold his farm a few days before the explosion of the Wooster bank, and received a payment of \$1,000 or \$1200, all in Wouster

A widow lady north of Canton, received about \$500 in the same trash, about the same time, for her dower. We might mu'tiply instances if necessary .- Stark Coun-

Flundreds upon hundreds of similar netances might be enumerated. The little all of many was of this same trash. Scarcely an individual in the community but had a few dollars of the worthless stuff, which was the reward for hours and days of hard toil, and which that rotten and corrup legalized plunder-shop has defrauded them Managers of the public Schools of that city, of. Had a midnight pilferer committed which shows that the Schools are in a high but half the wrongs against the community. state of prosperity. We know very little not a man even of those who sustain, upin regard to plan upon which these schools | hold and advocate these thieving concerns and who have denounced the democracy and its presses for forewarning the people of the failure of this bank, and of the conto all the children of the city, under the sequent plunder of the community, but would have been eager for vengeance. Ye'. what is the difference between being robbed at midnight, by a common plunderer, and being stripped in a moment, of your earnings by these licensed rebbers? Let those whose pockets were lined with the pictured rags of the Weoster and other banks which have lately failed, answer. We can see no difference except that the man who plunders without law is liable be arrested and incarcerated in the penisum, but \$5,384 50 was for teaching. I he tentiary and kept at hard labor for a term of years, while bank officers, who plunder the people to a much greater amount, are regardeded as honorable men! There things cannot always be.

The Star says, that 'Mr. Lake, Mr. Welhouse and the other principal stockholders for the late Wooster bank | are Locofocos, nd although they have been very heartily party in every hour of need."

fasten this corrupt concern upon the democratic party, after the decunciation which o their party in every hour of need."- public Treasury is but barely sufficient to pay It may be that Lake, Wellhouse and the the schooling in most of the districts of this party, but not to the party which on the the children of the poor be denied the privil-Sih of January, 1846, declared their toppo- ege of the School the balance of the year?sition to all paper currency, and that they turned into the street to learn the vices? were resolved to return to the Constitutional currency of gold and silver; and That the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to all chartered and special privileges, as lutions, presented by our talented and patdestructive to equality and hostile to free riotic Senator, WILLIAM ALLEN. They are institutions, and from henceforth and forever declare against them uncompromising postility " Will the Star assert that Lake, Wellhouse and the other principal stock holders of the defunct bank, stuck by the the resple of France, upon their success in party which had nailed these principles to their most hend, and manfully and fearlessy battled for their triumph? Oh, no. In that contest, the entire influence of that ted States be, and he is hereby, requested to each county in the District, was chosen by bank was employed against the democratic transmit these resolutions to the American party and in aid of the whigs; and it was Minister at Paris, with instructions to prechiefly, if not entirely, through the influence of that corrupt and corrupting concern that Tod was defeated and Bebb elected. It was the influence of that bank which so much reduced the democratic vote as to

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities was held in Pittsburgh, on the 8th inst., for the purpose of responding to the glorious Revolution in France. Meet. ings are being held in all parts of the country for that purpose.

CONNECTICUT .- The whigs have carried the State by a large majority; their entire State ticket is elected, and they have a large majority in each branch of the Legislature.

We would invite attention to the important law passed by the last winter's Legislature, in relation to Common Schools, to be found in another column.

For the Portage Sentinel. Mr. Sentinel:- The following is a state ment of the amount of produce, &c., shipped from, and the amount of Merchandize, &c. WHITTLESEY, at Campbell's Port, for the Receipts at Ravenna, unless the parties interested may have included the amount of

business done at Bread-Port. Campbell's Port, April 5th, 1848. Lbs. Wool Merchandise 38,389 Galls, Linseed Oil Lbs. Oil Cake Merchandise Tons Mineral Coal Bbbls, Salt " Plaster, " Fish " Whiskey M. Pine Shingles Feet Pine Lumber

Mr. Brown also packed and Shipped from the Ware-House of J. Bradshaw & Co., over 75 tons of Butter.

For the Portage Sentinel.

Man's Wants.

Mr. Sentinel:-Under the caption of The Wants of the Age," I found in the Sentinel of week before last a very interestquote the two first sentences, here as fol-

"What our age demands is positive and support in the approaching canvass. practical remedies for existing Social Evils freed from poverty and pecuniary depend- wanton aggressions of that nation. ence; and the slave must be libe ated from

True to the letter. Such are the wants of the age and such have been the wants of the wants of this age. And the writer furth- of victory. er says: "These and other things must be done for the suffering and disinherited portions of our fellow creatures." In another afflict mankind." True I say again. And the writer goes on to give us a very sensible article of near 3 columns on the evils and of reform; expressing a firm belief that these evils must be remedied; that "a higher and happier destiny is reserved for mankind," present purpose to discuss this subject at much length; but of what refers to education I would suggest, that there is a way to re- lust for power, have attempted a violation of ter system of education will but unite their undoubtedly, have consummated, had their execuated by the hards, they stuck by their energies to promote the object. There is no doubt it is the interest and the duty of the These attempts of the federal press to members of society collectively to educate litical power in the State, and strongly rethe children and youth of our State at the commend to our Democratic fellow citizens common expense, as is done in the other they had heaped upon all those who had northern and free States of this Union, the cearlessly spoken their sentiments in refer- States from which Ohio was peopled. And of May, to deliberate upon the present critience to that bank come with an ill grace. I think we have a majority of the voters in cel posture of affairs. the Star editor knows full well, that the favor of that measure if they would but so democratic press throughout the State express their sentiments. And to effect the warned the people against reposing the reform that shall educate all the children of east confidence in that worthless con- the State at the public expense we must born But the the Star says that "Lake" unite and make our voices heard at the bal- among the States, and opposed to a high Wellhouse and the other principal stock- lot box and on the Forum. The small pit- protective tariff. Experience has justified olders are Locofocos," and that they stuck tance of School money now drawn from the our position in all and every one of these is-

> CONGRATULATIONS OF CONGRESS TO FRANCE. - The following are the joint resoiust such as should emanate from the Amer- GOVERNMENT.

ican to the French Republic: Resolved. &c. That in the name and belations of Congress are hereby tendered to ocratic National Convention. their recent efforts to consiladate liberty, by embodying its principle in a republican

form of government. sent them to the French Government.

Later from Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1848. later news from the city of Mexico, bring. venna, Portage county. ng our advices down to the 20th of March. out two winters since, from Wayne county. Session on the 16th of March, when the and yet the Star, now that the bank has charges presented by Gen. Worth against infilled its destiny, attempts to induce the Gen. Scott were withdrawn, as well as the this Convention in the respective Journals. uetief that the W coster bank was not a pet charges against Col. Duncan. Gen. Pillow will be tried, - Post.

For the Portage Sentinel.

Democratic District Convention. Pursuant to the call of the Democratic Executive Committee of the 19th Congressional District, a Convention of delegates assembled at Mason's Hall, in Ravenna, on the 8th instant, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to represent said district in the Democratic National Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore in May next to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported by the Democratic party at the approaching Presidential election.

The Convention was organized by choosing WILLIAM COOLMAN President, Ira L Fuller, Milo Stone, Hiram Spencer, and E. G. Canfield Vice Presidents, and E. L. Munger and Isaac Coles Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee composed of one from each county in the District, was appointed to present resolutions for the conderation of the Convention. The following gentlemen were announced as said committee, viz: R. P. Spalding, of Summit, Thomas B. Selby, of Portage, E. G. Canfield, of Mahoning, and Ira L. Fuller,

The committee retired, and after a short absence returned, and by Mr. Spalding. the Chairman of the committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the proceedings had in the Democratic State Convention of the 8th of January last, and here take occasion to say that LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, is decidedly the first choice of the democracy of the 19th Congressional District for the Presidential chair, and our delegate to the Baltimore Convention is hereby instructed to use all honorable means and influences to secure his nomination to that high office.

Resolved, That the name of CASS, blended as it is with the early history of our State, 458 and associated with all the patriotic recollections of the war of 1812, will do more to insure our success in Ohio, in the next Presidential canvass, then the name of any other prominent man of our party: Nevertheless, the candidate designated by the Democratic National Convention, whoever he may be, shall be our candidate, and, as such, shall be faithfully supported.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the talents integrity and patriotism ing article credited to the "Universcelum." of COL. JOHN B. WELLER, the regularly nominated candidate of the democratic party for Governor of Ohio, and hereby

Resolved, That the President, JAMES K. -is efficient means for improving the con- Polk, and his Cabinet have evinced a high dition of Mankind. The hungry must be degree of patriotism, magnanimity and disfed; the naked must be clothed; the igno- creet statesmanship in the management of rant must be educated; the homeless must our difficulties with Mexico, and in the prosbe sheltered; the toil-worn masses must be ecution of the war brought upon us by the

Resolved. That the military forces, employed by our Government in Mexico, Officers and Soldiers, regulars and volunteers, are entitled to the highest meed of praise for their chivalrous valor in the battle-field, and. Man in all ages and all nations; not alone also for their singular clemency, in the hour

Bebb and Senator Corwin may desire to place our State in "the fore-front of opposition to the Mexican War" and, of necessary place he says, "poverty and Ignorance are consequence, in the fore-front of opposition the parents of nearly all the miseries that to our Common Country, the patriotism of Ohio was too firmly established in the last war with England, and has been consecrated by the voluntary sacrifice of too many of her citizens in the recent struggle to justimiseries that afflict society and the prospects fy the belief that "moral treason" can easily take root and flourish in her soil.

Resolved. That the hard earnings of industry and labor should no longer be left at the mercy of fraudulent or irresponsible but defers offering his opinion of the means bankers: We believe the framers of our necessary to effect this reform. It is not my National Constitution contemplated a prohi-

Resolved, That the whig majority in the last General Assembly, in their unhallowed form that, if those who are in favor of a bet- the Constitution which they would, most apportionment bill received the sanctions of parliamentary law: As it is, we regard the act as an impotent attempt to usurp all poin the several counties of the district, to select and send delegates to the Convention

Resolved. That the Democratic party are now, as they have heretofore been, in favor of the Independent Treasury, and opposed to a United States Bank, opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands

Resolved, That no citizen is entitled to the confidence of his countrymen who will ther principal stockholders stuck to their part of Ohio for 5 or 6 months. And shall take sides with the public enemy: Much less can any such citizen be made President by a patriotic people.

Resolved. That we receive with gladness the annunciation, from across the Atlantic, that our ancient Ally, France, has, with so little violence and blood-shed, discarded the crown and sceptre and assumed the more rational government of a Republic. May she be enabled to appreciate properly, in order to perpetuate the blessings of a FREE

The Convention now proceeded to nomihalf of the American people, the congratu- nate, by viva voce, a Delegate to the Dem-

Whereupon, Rufus P. Spalding was unanimously chosen said Delegate.

On motion, a Congressional District Resolved, That the President of the Uni- Committee, consisting of one member from the Convention, as follows, viz: Rufus P. Ranney, of Warren, Trumbull county; John M. Edwards, of Canfield, Mahoning county; Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, Sum-By the Southern Magnetic Line, we have mit county, and William Coolman, of Ra-

> Resolved, That the Democratic editors of the District and the editors of the Democratic papers in Cleveland and Columbus be requested to insert the proceedings of

vention be tendered to Mr. Mason for the use of his Hall for the Convention. Whereupon, on motion the Convention

adjourned. Wm. COOLMAN, Prest. MILO STONE, E. G. CANFIELD, Vice Pres. HIRAM SPENCER, IRA L. FULLER. E. L. MUNGER, Secretaries. ISAAC COLES,

CONGRESSIONAL Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post WASHINGTON, April 1.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Allen's French Revolution question was taken up but no action was had. Time of the House was occupied on pri-

vate bills. To-day the Senate was not in The House took up and discussed Bill granting corporation to the Land Register, at Chillicothe. Adjourned without

further business. MONDAY, April 3. SENATE. - Soon after the organization a Message was received from the President, communicating a despatch from the Hon Richard Rush, minister to France notify ing the American Government of the overbrow of Monarchy in France, and the establishment of a Republic, and approving the course of Mr Rush in recognizing the

Provisional Government. Mr. Allen's Resolution, congratulating the people of France upon the establish ment of a Republic, was called up, and a warm debate ensued between Messrs, Allen, Bagby, Dickinson, and others. At the close, the yeas and nays were called and the resolution was lost; yeas 21, nays 22.

Mr. Crittenden then moved to take up the Bill to relieve the Supreme judges from Circuit duty. Upon this motion a warm debate ensued between Messrs Benton and Crittenden. Before a vote was taken the subject was laid aside, and the Senate, on motion of Mr Hannegan went into Executive Session until the adjournment.

House .- An hour was spent taking notes upon motions made to suspend the rules to take up business out of the regular order.

Col. Haskell's Resolution of sympathy with France was finally got before the

Mr. Dues of N. Y, moved to refer the subject to a Select Committee of one from each State.

Mr Donnel, of N. C. moved to lay it on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which stood, yeas 11 navs -, and the motion was lost.

A long and very exciting debate ensued, in wich the question of Slavery was the chief topic, and continued to the adjourn-TUESDAY, April 4.

Hon. J. A. Black, of S. Carolina, died last night. He was waited upon in his last moments by his family, which had been sent for. This makes the fourth member of the lower house who has died during the present session: first Mr. Hornbeck of Pa. then Mr. Adams, of Mass., next Mr. Holley, of N. Y. and now Mr. Black, of South

WEDNESDAY, April 5. The Senate repaired to the House to attend the funeral of Hon. J. A. Black. The President and Cabinet were in the procession. Rev. Mr. Gurley preached the funeral sermon. Text, John x1, 2nd. THURSDAY, April 6.

SENATE. - Was engaged in the presentation of petitions. Mr. Niles moved to take up a Bill introduced by him on the subject of the frank-

ing privilege, which was agreed to. The Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a Joint Reso-

lution, containing the congratulations of Congress to France. Mr. Allen moved to take up the Resolution he had before offered on the same sub-An interesting debate followed be-

tween Messrs Foote and Allen. While Mr. A. was speaking, a mail sprang over the Reporter's gallery, upon the eagle over Mr. Dallas' chair, exclaiming, "I deny the right of that man to speak for Ohio."-Further remarks were cut short by the prompt action of the officers, who arrested

The Resolution of Mr. Allen being before the Senate. Mr. Hale called for the question upon the amendment in relation

Mr. Mangum moved to substitute Mr. Hannegan's Resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The debate continued until 7 o'clock

Hale's amendment was rejected by a vote of 1 to 28. Mr. Allen's Resolution was House.-Mr. Henley, from the Committee on Printing, made a report in favor

Trist correspondence. On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House vent into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Military Academy Bill.

of Printing 10,000 copies of the Scott and

Mr. Dickey then moved to strike out the visiters appropriation; pending which the House adjourned.

SENATE .- The bill releasing Judges of the Supreme Court from duty, was defeat-House .- Nothing done, except the discussion of private bills.

SATURDAY, April 8. SENATE -- Not in session. House. - On motion of Mr. Rockwell. the House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, and occupied the

session in this way.

WEALTH OF THE LATE JOHN JACOB ASron. -On this subject the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of the 3d inst. says:-The personal estate of Mr. Astor is worth from sevestate perhaps as much more; so that the Frazer were appointed said committee. aggregate is less than twenty millions, or On motion of Samuel D. Harris, Jr. vo-

CINCINNATI. -The city and township election on the 3d inst. resulted in the choice of 18 whigs and 12 democrats to the council and two whigs and one democrat township trustees. The two former justices of the peace, one democrat and one whig, were re-elected. This is a democratic gain of one in the city council. The Enquirer Resolved, That the thanks of the Con our friends have fought a good battle.

large an idea as that of any number of mill-

For the Portage Sentine Reform Meeting.

At a meeting of a large and respectable umber of citizens, held at Mason's Hall Ravenna, on Thursday evening, April 6th, 1848, in obedience to a call of a number of electors published in the papers of the village the day previous. Ira Gardner was called to the chair, and

John Harmon appointed Secretary. The secretary stated the objects of the meeting-to express our views and opinions of Man's rights -his right to the soil his right to a home on earth, and to an ample education at the public expense. He stated that the proposition to distribute the day, at 12 o'clock. While the riotous public Lands of the United States to actual settlers only in limited quantities and to stop the sales to speculators: also to exempt the Homestead of each family from forced sale, and to limit the quantity of land hereafter to be acquired by each individual-that these propositions were entertained and approved by great numbers of people in the United States who were annually petitioning Congress and the State legislatures on the subject—that two States,
Texas and Connecticut, had exempted the
Count Mole was attempting to form a new family homestead, that Michigan had thrice family homestead, that Michigan had thrice had the proposition before her legislature, or his colleagues, were afterwards seen? and thrice a bill for that object had passed the Chambers. It is said that they met at her Senate, that now, at the last accounts from there, such a bill had passed her Sening, and, after consultation, adopted the ate and was pending in her house of Rep- nificant motto of Napoleon after the resentatives. (Since passed.) He con-cluded by expressing his want of ability to himself who can.) I am happy to acc entertain the meeting with a speech, but that the fugitives seem to have made good that competent speakers were expected in their escape. It is said that Soult, slinds in to address this meeting.
On motion of John N. Skinner-

Resolved. That a committee of five perons be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the biects embraced in the call.

John N. Skinner, John Harmon, Frazer, Daniel Merritt and Wm. Gardner were appointed said committee. John N. Skinner declined and proposed Darius Lyman, Jr. as one of the committee who was accordingly appointed.

After the committee on resolutions retir ed the meeting was ably addressed by Hon. Deputies. It was now understood that the Daniel R. Tilden, and by Ruius P. Ran- King had abdicated, and that Theirs and ney, Esq. of Trumbull county, on land re- Barrot wese to propose the Count de Paris form and other proposed reforms.

Mr. Harmon from the Committee reported the following resolutions which re port was accepted and the resolutions, on motion of Mr. Skinner were adopted by the meeting without opposition:

the condition of the chattel Slave of the Paris and the Duc de Chartres, were seen South as we do also of the Landless and on foot coming towards the Chamber. She houseless poor, the wages Slave of the was dressed in deep mourning, her face. north, and of all regions, and we will en- bent to the ground, encircled by a strong deavor, by all legitimate and proper means escort. She moved across the bridge, and in our power, to ameliorate the condition of passing to the rear of the building, at both-to make them freemen indeed.

neeting this earth -this "inestimable gift of God to man" was intended for the free use and benefit of man's race, without distinction-and we can discover no freason to justify Governments in withholding from any man his natural right to a fair portion of the unoccupied soil-sufficient for his subsistence. And therefore it is proper that we use all reasonable exertions to induce Congress to recognize our rights and grant to all citizens who wish to settle the unoccupied public lands of the nation the free use and occupancy of a farm to each

Resolved. As all men cannot have their hundreds of acres each, and no man can alone cultivate properly his hundreds, therefore no person should be permitted to monopolize large tracts of land. There should be a maximum limit by law to the quantity of land to be acquired hereafter by each

Resolved, further, That as every famiy, every person, needs a home, a shelter to defend them from the pelting storm, with also sufficient soil to subsist upon; and as we have the acknowledged right to life, liberty and the means of happiness, our homes should be our sacred castles, and no power on earth, not even our own county Sheriff. has the right, or ought to have the legal authority to eject our families from their blessed homes. All laws authorizing the ejectment of the family from their only omestead should be repealed.

Resolved, therefore, That we give our nearty assent to the policy of free soil-Land limitation and Homestead exemption and that we will use our best endeavors to induce the adoption of these measures as the policy of the State and Nation.

Resolved, further, That on the right education of the youth of the State depends much of their happiness and the general well being of society, the progress of the age, the perpetuity of our Liberties and our free institutions—that the whole people are thus interested in the thorough education of all-and therefore, that provision ought to be immediately made by law to educate all the youth of the State at the public ex-

The secretary suggested to the meeting stop the sales of the public lands to speculators and to grant their free use in limited quantities to actual settlers, when

On motion of Mr. Tilden, voted that committee of three be appointed to prepare a form of petition to Congress in favor of the freedom of the public lands to be laid before an adjourned meeting to be held at this place. D. R. Tilden, S. D. Harris, Jr. and J. Harmon were appointed said Com-

On motion of the Secretary voted that when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet again at this place on Saturday evening the 15th instant.

On motion of Mr. Skinner, voted that a standing committee of correspondence be ion of the insurgents. All description fails appointed to correspond with similar committees and with individuals and associations to promote the objects of this meeting. en to nine millions of dollars, and his real John N. Skinner, John Harmon and Wm.

half the sum we put down the other day. ted that this meeting earnestly recommend Either sum is quite out of our small com- to those persons through this county friendprehension; and we presume that with most ly to the objects of this meeting to he men the idea of one million is just about as meetings in the several townships of the county to promote those objects.

On motion of Mr. H. S. Doty, voted that the papers of this village be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting. Whereupon the meeting adjourned

ng the 15th instant. IRA GARDNER, President. JOHN HARMON, Secretary.

The French Revolution .- The Cl

An intereseating letter from Peter Parley. The Boston Courier contains a long letter from S. G. Goodrich, better known as "Peter Parley," giving a detailed account of the late revolution in France. We are only able to make room for the concluding portion of this interesting and ably written

This body met at the usual hour on Tuestscenes we have described were taking place during that day, in full view of the place where they had assembled, the Deputies, as if in mockery of the agitation without wer occupied in a languid discussion upon the affairs of a broken country bank. To wards the close of the sitting, Odillon Barrot read from the tribune a solemn act of impeachment of the ministers. . The next day (Wednesday) the Chambers again met. ing to fly, remains at his house. I need not say that he will not be molested, for there is no sanguinary feeling toward any one, and Napoleon's old favorite, the victor in so many battles, would more readily find a Parisan populace to protect than to injure him.

The moment after the King and Que had passed the Place de la Concorde ? chanced to be there. In a few momen Odillon Barrot appeared from the gate of the Tuilleries, and followed by a long train of persons, proceeded to the Chamber of as King, under the regency of his mother, the Duchess of Orleans. The most profound emotion seemed to occupy the im-mense multitude. All were hushed into eilence by the rapid succession of astonishing events After a short space, the Duches Resolved, That we deeply commisserate of Orleans, with her two sons, the Count de the Chamber through the gardens. Short-Resolved, That in the opinion of this ly after this, the Duc de Nemours, attend by several gentlemen on horseback, po

up, and also entered the building. The scene that ensued within is said to have presented an extraordinary mixture of the solemn and ludicrous. The duchess being present, O. Barrot proceeded to state the abdication of the King, and to propose the regency. It was then that Lamartine seemed to shake off the post and the philospher, and suddenly become a man of action. Seizing the critical moment, he declared his conviction that the days of monarchy were numbered; that the proposed regency was not suited to the crisis; and that a republic alone would meet the emergencies and the wishes of France. These opinions happily expressed, and strenuously en-

orced, became decisive in their effect. Several other speeches were made, and scene of great confusion followed. considerable number of the mob had broken into the room, and occupied the galleries and the fleor. One of them brought his firelock to his sholuder, and took aim at M. Sauzet, the President, He abdicated with great speed, and disappeared. In the ment was announced, and the leading members named. Some of the more obnexious deputies were aimed at by the mob; and skulking behind benches and pillars, pozed out at the back door. A blouse man came up to the Duke of Nemours, who draw his sword. The ouvrier took it from him, broke it over his knee, and counselled his highness to depart. This he did forthwith, having borrowed a coat and hat for the purpose of disguise. A Call was made for the members of the provisional government to proceed to the Hotel de Ville .-The assembly broke up. The last sitting

of the Chamber of Deputses was closed.

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon that I retraced my steps towares the Tuilleries. The Place de la Concorde was crowded with soldiers, and fifty cannon were ranged in front of the gardens. Yet this mighty force seemed struck with paralysis. Long lines of infantry stood mute and motionless, and heavy masses of cavalry seemed, converted into so many statues: Immediately before the eye of these soldiers was the palace of the Tuileries in full possession of the mob, but not a muscle moved for their expulsion.

Passing into the gardens, I perceived that thousands of persons were spread over their surface, and a rattling discharge of fire arms was heard on all sides. Looking about for the cause of this, I perceived that hundreds of men and boys were amusin themselves with sheeting sparrows and pigresting-place in the favorite resort of leis ure and luxury. Others were discharging their muskets for the mere fun of making noise. Proceeding through the gardens, I came at last to the palace. It had now been for more than an hour in full possessto depict a scene like this. The whole front of the Tuilleries, one tenth of a mile in length, seemed gushing, at doors, windows, balconies and galleries, with living multitudes a mighty bee-hive of men, in the very act of swarming. A confused hubbub filled the air and bewildered the senses by its chaotic sounds.

At the moment I arrived, the throne of the King was borne away by a jubilant band of revellers; and, after being paraded through the streets, was burned at the Place de la Bastile a significant episode in this tale of wonders. The colossal statto ue of Spartacus, which faces the main door neet again at this place on Saturday even- of the palace, toward the gardens, was new decorated with a piece of gilt cloth torn from the thron e, and wreathed like a turban around his head. In his hand was a gorgeous boquet of artaficial flowers. It The late bank failures in Woosfer and seemed as if the frowning gladiator had cumberland are called "Lake disasters."